The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1869. NO. 138.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Young People's Prayer Meeting

Dr. Stone-Keepers.

A Fire

County Conference

Shimmer's Pioneer Sash Factory.

Election of Ops.

Imported and Exports.

Value of Siberian Furnis.

Coal Stone in the British Parliament.

A Wonderful Section.

Lawyer Bradley Apologizes.

The Daily Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1869.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary McCulloch and the National Banks.

Reclaiming Alluvial Lands—The Missouri Contested Seat—The Consular Block Buildings—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed in House—The New York Election Frauds—The Conservative Virginians Talk with Grant—Lawyer Bradley Asks to be Reinstated—The Colored People—Tobacconists Consulting Grant—Fitching into Correspondents—The Senate Finance Bill—A New Judicial Bill—The Sale of Gold—No Taxation of Greenbacks or Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1869.

Reclaiming Alluvial Lands.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs have agreed to report in favor of the plan submitted to them for reclaiming what is known as St. Patrick lands, being the alluvial lands between Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn. The plan is for a national and levee, which will exclude about three and a half millions of acres. It is proposed to build the road by private enterprise, and to the lands sold at the rate of not less than $5 per acre, and to the road not needed in small tracts to freedmen and refugees. The Government is not called on for money, but for a guarantee of the mortgage bonds, the guarantee to be given when the road is half done.

A case of the kind now on the table in connection with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, which is supposed to be in the same category as the Missouri delegation are going to Congress to urge the passage of the bill. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Arkansas, and has received a grant of land from the State, but the road is not yet completed. The company has issued bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and has mortgaged the road to secure the payment of the bonds. The road is now completed from Little Rock to Brinkley, a distance of forty miles, and the company desires to issue bonds to the amount of $1,600,000 on the completed portion of the road. The bonds are to be issued to the company, and are to be delivered to the trustees of the mortgage as the work progresses. The company has already received $1,000,000 of the bonds, and has sold them in the market at 50 cents on the dollar. The Committee on Public Lands will probably report favorably on the bill.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee had a session this morning lasting till some time after the Senate met. They were almost as much divided in their views as ever, but at the last moment concluded to bring in their bill and see what can be done with it. The sentime legalizing gold contracts, providing for a sinking fund and creating a new ten-forty coin bond complete. The bill will be reported to the Senate with the support of a good majority of the committee, but the last two sections will be opposed by three or four members in decided terms. The Committee will try to get the bill up for debate next week.

The Alabama Treaty

is still under lock and key in the desk of the confidential clerk of the senate, and so far as is known no member of the Senate has looked at it. Rodney there is no prospect that the treaty will be taken up before the end of the session. It is believed, however, that the Government shall accept the terms for all claims and interest from the 15th of next month which have been paid by the Government under which the treaty was formulated.

Correspondents Summoned.

Mr. Bacon arrested one an hour in the Senate this morning, in personal explanation of matters relating to himself in recent correspondence from this city to the Cincinnati Gazette. He denounced and denied the whole letter in language, of which the following is a specimen. He did not intend to reflect upon those high-toned gentlemen who, in some cases, conducted and corresponded for the press. There were honest and honorable gentlemen connected with the press in with every profession. There were those who might be called the bummers or scavengers of the press, men of the class of which the correspondent was one of the profession did not belong to. He did not undertake to say to which class General Boynton belonged. He felt that this question was one for the gallery to decide. There are people in the gallery who are the guests of the Senate, and to some extent at the expense of the American people, who call themselves correspondents for leading papers, and if they are not bought on one side or the other, they will be bought. These are the bummers of the American press, who live by blackmailing. They will do anything until they get their master laughed or kicked out of the gallery, and then they become respectable. Those people go to the Presidents of those roads and tell them, "You must give us something, or we will attack your line." There may be other motives. There are those who in the pursuit of their business have to be in the gallery of both the Senate and House, and they thought the senate should protect the rights of its members from those unworthy agencies.

Mr. Pomeroy also said that the same correspondent had written unfounded statements about him. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, also made an assertion for the correspondent was

had unrecommended him in its editorial and in its Washington dispatches, in claiming that he always attempted to shield Wallis, Fargo & Co. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, however, said the contrary the whole story when he informed Mr. Farnsworth, in the floor of the House, that no Washburne knew very well what kind of an investigation Farnsworth wanted.

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The Senate.

Was lively and interesting enough for part of to-day's session. Reconstruction was occupied by Messrs. Harlan, Fowler and Conness in general congratulations to what had been said of them in various newspapers, the principal offender appearing to be Col. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The House

was quite lively in the early part of to-day. The morning hour was occupied with the introduction of bills and resolutions. Among the conditions agreed to was one directing an investigation of the affairs of Wells, Fargo & Co., contract mail contractors, which went through with, and no opposition. One declaring against the policy of granting aid in money or bonds to railroads or other private corporations, was carried, after a little squabble, by twenty majority, and another against gold in bonds was lost by seventy-five majority.

Mr. Butler expressed the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury was acting as a gaslighter of the National Banks, and pointed through a resolution requesting information of that intimacy to show to what extent these institutions have withdrawn United States bonds from deposite to deposite and substituted Pacific Railroad bonds therefor. There was a good deal of excitement for a few minutes about the matter. The proposition to reduce the marine corps was then killed. The naval appropriation bill was passed and sent to the Senate, and the House began on the legislative appropriation bill.

The New York Election Frauds.

Judge Lawrence, chairman of the committee to investigate the elections in New York city, has not obtained leave from the House to submit his report at any time, but he is assured he will hardly be ready for two weeks. The evidence will show that in any of the frauds of that city heretofore went on at the rate of two per minute during a long session. All the papers were filed in, signed and sealed in the County, and not signed and sent out with a place for the name left blank. At one time the Democratic Board were organized at one by administering the oath to them in a body. The operators were organized in the registry, and in some instances had as many as seven names registered in a single hour. At one election day the managers furnished them with printed lists copied from the registry, showing them exactly under what names to vote, and they voted accordingly. The committee have made that at least 20,000 fraudulent Democratic votes were cast in the city. Every facility was offered the Democratic members of the committee to prove frauds on the part of the Republicans, but nothing of the kind was established.

The Virginia Conservatives.

The Virginia conservative delegation, about a dozen in number, called on General Grant this morning, and had half an hour's talk with him. They stated that they were opposed to the so-called reconstruction constitution, and that the present time is not ripe for the test oath imposed by the Congress that it gives to the Legislature the power of dealing with national offenses, which ought to be dealt with only by Congress, and that the test oath was a dead letter. They stated that they were opposed to the test oath imposed by the Congress that it gives to the Legislature the power of dealing with national offenses, which ought to be dealt with only by Congress, and that the test oath was a dead letter. They stated that they were opposed to

Gold Sales.

Wednesday's sales: Introduced in both Houses on the floor many bankers and capitalists in Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, praying that a law be passed requiring that hereafter all sales of Government gold and bonds be made in public after advertising.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court room was well filled this morning with persons anxious to hear the decisions in the great tax cases. The Chief Justice read a couple of them, and took another ground against the right of any State to tax the Government bonds or securities of its officers.

Big Business.

In the Senate to-day seventeen new bills were introduced, and in the House no less than sixty-three. Into this fact will show the people how engaged our representatives are in trying to economize the affairs of the nation.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate for the John A. Gudon, as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, vice Mr. Plumb. William Dixon, associate justice for Montana. R. H. Hunt, collector of customs for the district of Vermont. Samuel A. T. Brooks, assistant of Treasury. Samuel A. T. Brooks, assistant of Treasury. Also a number of Pension officials.

A committee from the Senate waited on the President this afternoon, and informed him that the Senate was ready to adjourn sine die, and inquired if he had any communications to make. The President transmitted the following to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst. requesting the President to transmit to the senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by the President since the adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate any correspondence by what authority of law it was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last, and also a copy of the letter of instructions which accompanied the same, which it was made is not fully stated in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority vested in the President by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares unconditional pardon, amnesty and restoration of rights to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the acts of rebellion against the United States, or of adherence to the enemies thereof during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in all cases where property has been sold and purchased by any person now resident in any State or Territory with the exception of certain classes specifically named, and where the property has been disposed of by the United States, upon the payment by the person claiming the property of the proceeds of such sale, and excepting also any property which may have been confiscated under the laws of the United States, with reference to property so confiscated. The letter of instructions from the President to the Secretary of State directs the issue of the proclamation on condition that the persons excepted therein may make personal application to the President for pardon, and that such application shall be made to the President by each person in writing, setting forth that he subscribes to the oath prescribed in the proclamation, and that it is his intention to abide faithfully by it. The directions in regard to the application for pardon and amnesty, with certain exceptions and reservations.

GENERAL GRANT CONFERRING.

The Virginia committee called this morning is a body accompanied by other gentlemen from their State, to pay their respects to the General. The conversation turned mainly on the business of those gentlemen before Congress. The counsel, who showed a familiarity with the provisions of the Underwood constitution, expressed himself in favor of a speedy settlement on the general plan proposed in the amendment to the Senate. The leader was of some duration, and highly satisfactory to the committee. Other subsequently called upon the President and Secretary Schofield. While not going to have their own committee consulted by special laws, the committee are attending themselves to obtain a general relief of all the States from the political disabilities and disqualifications, and that all claims must be filed within six months after the Constitution is organized. It is hoped says the protest will be agreed to by the Senate.

New Judicial Bill.

The Judiciary Bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Trumbull, and in the House by Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, was drawn up by the members of the Supreme Court. It proposes to add one more judge to the bench, and appoint nine circuit judges, so that the Supreme Court can sit both at once at least six months in each year. The Constitutional amendment is not necessary to enable them to bring up the business now on hand and take action on future cases. The House committee on Judiciary will have a long session to-morrow, in order to hear Mr. Butler and others on the question of the union of the telegraph and postoffice. The bill as framed will require no new bill, and the last session will be agreed upon. It is expected that the House will be interesting. Others it will not be admitted to the meeting.

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Washington Topics and Gossip.

BANKERS IN THE SENATE GALLERY.

As the labors of Mr. C. S. Washburne's Committee on Appropriations look out their efforts to force economy upon the government de partments create something of a sensation among the heads of bureaus and their chiefs. It seems that the committee has refused the appropriation for the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to a surprisingly small sum, and have denied the request for a large force in one small clerkship in the department, is barely mentioned. In the office of the Secretary of Treasury the clerical force has been reduced by the figures of the original appropriation bill, and the chiefs of bureaus are now busily engaged in making out lists of those who are to be discharged. The heads of bureaus are grumbling and a little to decide upon the manner in which these selections shall be made, and how dismissals shall be effected. There is no email that the current business of the Government is barely transacted

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

Large portions of Tennessee are again in a state of turmoil in consequence of the Ku-Klux-ism, and the State Legislature have declared martial law. It is hoped, however, that the extreme measure will be unnecessary. Evidently the result of the election on President has not penetrated to every part of Tennessee.

Mr. Sumner will be re-elected to the Senate from Massachusetts. It is honorable to that State and her public men, that no scandal has ever attended the election of Senators, it being the habit of candidates to scrupulously abstain from even mentioning the subject to members of the Legislature, or doing anything to influence their action. In this respect Massachusetts stands almost alone, and her example is worthy of the best days of the Republic.

In Boston they are moving in reference to an International Exhibition in this country in 1876, the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. A meeting was held last week when it was proposed to ask Congress to appropriate a million of dollars, which sum was deemed necessary to give the enterprise a start. This is an item of expense which the most rigid economist will think will be cheerful to incur. All Europe would go for free intercourse, and we are not certain it would not prove a profitable investment in a money point of view.

Mr. Dickens denies that the widow of his brother died recently in Chicago, and says that lady is still living in London, losing the income of her estate. The substance of this denial appears to be that Augustus W. Dickens, the brother of Charles Dickens, was married in England to a woman whom he described to be to this country with another woman, to whom he was married, and with whom, in Chicago and elsewhere, he lived and had children. It was this woman who recently committed suicide in Chicago, leaving the children orphans. The denial of Mr. Dickens, therefore, links the memory of his brother and the mother of his children with an act of shame. To the dead this may be of no consequence, but the children, who, whatever were the errors of their parents, were innocent, if not the recollection of his dead brother, who must have been the greatest offender, should have moved him to charity. What motive-cause for pinning them all into the coffin of shame the public will be at a loss to conceive.

The *United States Railroad and Mining Register* presents a summary statement of the relative positions of New York and Philadelphia in competing for the ultimate trade to be derived through the operations of the Pacific Railroad. The distance from St. Louis to New York over the Ohio and Mississippi, Atlantic and Great Western Erie wide gauge route, via Cincinnati and Salamanca is 1,202 miles. By the narrow gauge route via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Altoona and Philadelphia, the distance is 1,060 miles, showing a difference in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad of 12.23 per cent, or 142 miles. From Cincinnati to New York via Erie Railway the distance is 892 miles, via Pennsylvania 756, a difference of 15.08 per cent in favor of the latter, or 136 miles.

From St. Louis to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad is 973 miles. We have shown that the distance from St. Louis to New York via Erie wide gauge is 1,202, leaving a difference in favor of Philadelphia of 229 per cent, or 229 miles. The difference between the distance from Cincinnati to New York and to Philadelphia over the same routes is 89.30 per cent, or 104 miles—a gain in favor of the latter. The connection between Chicago and Philadelphia is also the shortest possessed by any Atlantic city from which it must be apparent that the theory at least Philadelphia is the true terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

The case which is announced at such length in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the consideration and passage of bills increasing the number of notary publics in some locality or other. There are in the neighborhood of seventy or thirty notaries public provided for in Allegheny county, or one for every banking institution in the county. Notwithstanding this overgrown one of the first bills introduced at this session by an Allegheny member was for an increase of the number. The office seems to be in great request, but we have heard from those qualified to speak of it that the notaries could do all the business in the county, and then not make a living without assistance from some other occupation. However as every additional notary reduces the income of those previously in existence, and the latter alone are interested, the public will not care how many are created. In order to save time and expense, Mr. Kennicott, of Beaver, has introduced in the House a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint as many notaries as he may deem expedient for each city, borough and county, and thus enable the Legislature to give more attention to more important matters. As such local bills generally go through the Legislature there will be no harm done to individuals or localities by making a general law on the subject of notaries, as legislators will then have as much control over the appointments in the Governor's hands as now.

IT WILL SUREE DO.

The Society for the Amelioration of Public Prisons of Philadelphia should send a missionary to New York immediately. Governor Hoffman proposes to revise the system of prison labor in that State in such a manner as to set apart a portion of the convicts' earnings to be paid to them on the expiration of their sentence. Here, now, is a specific point for the Philadelphia Association. Is it not a part of the present system that a convict has no rights that the community is bound to respect? Upon what ravelish grounds does the Governor of New York base his demand for this amelioration? New York has three State prisons. They are all full. Does he desire to place a premium upon the price of admission to these luxurious institutions? What objection can any honest man urge against the system that turns a blear out of his cell without a penny in his pocket, after suffering several years' imprisonment? Supposing he is half or wholly disposed to turn over a new leaf? Must he turn it in the shape of a hundred dollar greenback, the net result of his overwork during weary years? What if the poor convict yields to the temptation born of poverty, despair and disgrace? There is his cell again ready for him. There is absolutely no necessity for his continued existence, in or out of it. It is true that the community suffers from his depredations, but that is to be expected. At least it is a matter that concerns nobody but the officers of the law.

We will go a step further. It is not enough that we should place the criminal under the ban, but he shall be made to suffer through his affections. If he have one. Adopting the Mosaic code, in part, instead of stoning his family to death, we will turn our Christian hells on them. Thus we punish the convict by punishing his children, who of course are equally guilty. That is, they are guilty of being the children of a bad father, and as such no mercy should be extended to them. It is possible that if the father were assured that by tucking himself twelve inches of night or ten hours per day his starving family would be benefited to the full extent of the value of the extra work, he might derive a ray of hope, might even acquiesce in his confinement as beneficial to himself, his family and the community; but this, of course, is a state of affairs that our Philadelphia friends could not contemplate with any degree of satisfaction. A convict has no right to a ray of happiness. He should be made to feel the crushing superiority of the criminal to justice, morality and righteousness of those who are not outside of the State prison. Therefore, although we admit that Gov. Hoffman's plan might lighten the misery of thousands of innocent wives and children, and infuse a ray of hope in the full life of a convict, and contribute largely to the public welfare, and the reformation of men who, if they were sober would live better lives, still we stick to the original question,

and pronounce the suggestion unwise. It may be economical in the end, and call us cruel as Christianlike, but as we don't owe the convicts any good will, we have no right to demand it. This is a question of rights, and not a question of charity, wisdom, or reformation, as some silly, misinformed people have imagined.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the Electoral frauds in New York, have at last concluded their labors. Their report, rumor says, will present a record of the most astounding swindling operations on the part of the Democracy of New York which it is possible to conceive. Scores of witnesses have been examined by the Committee. It was shown that the election in New York was clutched in favor of the Democracy by the most atrocious and deliberate system of dishonesty on record. From the evidence submitted, it is fair to infer that not less than 50,000, and perhaps as many as 75,000 illegal votes were cast by the Democracy of New York City at the recent elections. The operations were planned by shrewd, bold leaders, who found upon careful deliberation that the Republican ticket in the State required to be overcome by the city. They drummed up the scum of New York, using them as tools to "save" the State. The evidence adduced before the committee shows clearly that the men who "saved" the State were chiefly the fifteen thousand thieves of New York, over whose heads hung as many indictments for felonious or every grade. The men who supplied these tools were Congressmen, Assemblymen, Judges and other officers of the law, whose nature will be divulged at the proper time. The machinery was set in motion in a systematic manner. The city was divided into districts, over which camping villains had exclusive command, with elite corps of underlings and satellites. The registry law was met by false certificates. Prominent Democrats had false names registered as dwelling in their houses. Instances were given where as many as nineteen false names were registered in one dwelling. This was practiced all over the city. One witness testified that he had acted thirteen times for turnouts and floaters, and that others at his "crowd" succeeded in depositing an equal number of ballots. When a gang concluded its labors in one district, it was primed with whisky and taken to another district, there to repeat the process. These and a thousand other equally incorrect facts were unearthed by the committee.

If there is any truth in Mr. Seward's assertions, the Alaska purchase should be overhauled again immediately. According to Mr. Seward, the amount actually drawn from the Treasury was $7,200,000, the amount paid to the Russian government by Baron Stoeckl, $5,000,000. This is the same story that was circulated by the correspondent of the Worcester Spy. Mr. Watson, however, appears to know all about the disbursement of the odd $2,200,000. Beginning with Baron Stoeckl, he introduces an acquaintance who lingered upon the Baron just after the latter had received a draft for $5,000, which the latter handed his visitor to examine. The latter thought there was a discrepancy. The Baron replied that the Russian government only asked for millions, and kissed that the balance went into Yankee pockets. Mr. Watson proceeds to enumerate the dead and living in the lobby. Thos. Swann, Hon. J. Watson, the Russian Minister, Eastern Congressmen and Eastern Senators, Secretary Seward, the Secretary's friends, lobbyists and representatives of the press (bribed $2,000), among themselves quietly. Mr. Watson is as full of facts that we fear he will prove to belong to the class of witnesses who prove too much. For instance, he produces the following copy of a letter which he says was addressed to Secretary Seward from the classic city of Boston on the 8th of October:

> "Dear Sir,—I assure you that our friends are very much pleased with the result of the late election, as it has given the Administration a triumphant majority in the House of Representatives, as well as in the Senate. What is to be done?"

Does Mr. Watson belong to the Secretary's household? Have his claims unaccountably been overlooked in the disbursement of the sum he avers has been accumulated at such enormous expense? How did he obtain possession of this copy? Who is this Mr. Watson anyhow? If he has any scientific acumen and reputation, now is the time to exercise him. But whatever he has any character or lost, let his evidence be submitted to a severe scrutiny. If he is a well-authenticated individual, let him pay the penalty incurred by a perjured witness.

The Parties at Rome.

The utterances of Dr. Bellows will be shocked at the character of the testimony in favor of the Pope. Dr. Bellows does not choose to be the partisan of Rome. He chooses to write in a generous wherein the religious faith of the Romish sufferer at the hands of the Turks, Dr. Bellows has been in Europe long enough to form an opinion of the value of testimony from a man who looks before the surface, a clear thinker, and honest in his intentions. It is the opinion of Dr. Bellows that the "simplicity, purity and truthful singleness of the Roman Catholic compares favorably with Protestantism." The Doctor asks if the "Cross is not been advanced by the sword equally with the faith of the infidel?" If "the age of the Crusades" has not "equalled the sensual suffering of the Crusaded" and

> "What Count de Leon has to boast over Suisse?" In one respect the Dr.'s bosom-up is very good one. He asserts that the "Romanism" sympathy of the Mahommedan religion is nothing" compared with some forms of Christianity. "Mahommedanism is a whole world ahead of Romanism or the Greek Church" in its moral status. The doctor admits that he is astonished by the "fidelity of the common people to their faith—the apparent loathsomeness of observation, the absorption in their prayers." Bosquez he finds as "thick as christian temples are in our own and in other lands," in which the Romanists outnumber the latter nearly two to one.

This is the testimony of a liberal minded Christian gentleman whose opportunities for observation, attention and high-social position entitles this opinion to the highest consideration.

Prison Systems.

The friends of the Pennsylvania Prison System will doubtless feel mortified upon learning that the Holloway Model Prison in London is an entire failure. Instead of the Holloway "model" prison, the theory of solitary confinement is improved by imposing strict silence. It is an offence for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is not allowed except in whispers, so that he may be in the prison for two years without hearing the natural sound of a human voice. The effect of this is so terrible on the prisoners that prisoners will speak in desperation, and at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence. The prisoners never see each other. When landing comes around, they are taken single to a chapel, so arranged that they can see no one but the chaplain, and him they see through an iron grating. The order of procession is thus described by a witness:

> Watches are constantly on the spot, (as for a long distance through the whole of the service, under the eye of the officer, who sits at the head of the prisoners' seat and overlooks them all) and the moment any one of the prisoners moves his head or turns his eyes from the chaplain, having afterward to account for the slightest offence or misdemeanor.

The Ku-Klux are operating in Alabama. Two weeks ago the Klan attacked the residence of a gentleman named Bigelow, in Huntsville, forced in the doors, dragged Bigelow from his bed, carried him out to the woods, placed a rope around his neck and pulled him up to a limb several times. As the victim was tortured the Klan demanded information concerning a man named "Old Sinny." This Bigelow was either unable or too plucky to give. The Klan, twenty-five or thirty in number, then went to Bigelow's residence, destroyed his furniture and carried off all the available valuables.

The Klan next went to a hotel in search of "their enemy," but the landlord, like Bigelow, was ignorant of that person's whereabouts. Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Alabama Legislature, and a man of considerable means. Like Bigelow, he had a commission in the Federal army. He is the author of the bill recently passed in the Alabama Legislature known as the "Ku-Klux" bill. The Klan made no announcement of their intention to hang or shoot him on sight.

Huntsville is garrisoned by six companies of the Thirty-third Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ridley. General T. H. Rouse commands the district of Alabama, with headquarters at Huntsville, but it seems that he is powerless to prevent the operations of the Ku-Klux.

Mrs. Stowe, the great philologist, appears to be delighted with the Turkish language. In one of his letters he declares that the language manner in which its numerous gradations of politeness are expressed, and the extraordinary care with which the relative position of every one who has a claim for the consideration of the world, and the nice discrimination with which every shade of the human mind with accurate itself in speech. "How is a language," says he, "of which the grammar is so complicated that we are studying it under workings as we can, watch the progress of cells in a beehive." Another distinguished authority is equally enthusiastic on the same subject. "Turkish," says he, "is the most perfect language for the scientific enunciation of the mental and moral faculties." Turkish is also, he says, the most comprehensive of all languages, and is not surpassed in any of the qualities of some learned body, but no such society exists here save in the imagination of a few. Why not form one to investigate the origin of the Turkish language, and to promote the study of it? Such a society could be formed by the "Society of the common people to their faith—the apparent loathsomeness of observation, the absorption in their prayers." Bosquez he finds as "thick as christian temples are in our own and in other lands," in which the Romanists outnumber the latter nearly two to one.

Rosecrans's widow has been offered one million and a half dollars for the posthumous works of her late husband.

Cossacks of arms, of every description, are passing every day through Warsaw, on their way to the Russian provinces. The locks have the stamp of the Russian form of musket, and are called "Russian rifles." They are in most cases followed by wagon loads of munitions of war, the contents of which are distributed among the cossacks and Christian population of the Turkish Empire.

The Consolidated City—Its Improvements.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As before stated, the improvements most immediately and indispensably needed for the convenience of our rural districts into city wards are good, straight, safe streets. If the extension of Liberty avenue be insisted upon, the plan indicated in my former communication, having in view the infamous present and future of the whole city, and regardless of whose land it necessarily cuts through, and of whose improvements opened through upon the route upon which I understand it to have been surveyed, there will be two main avenues from the north and south sides of the city respectively, accessible by the most practicable routes to and through the valley in which lie East Liberty, Shadyside, Bloomfield and Oakland, and which must eventually become the location of our best residences. The gradients upon those avenues should be limited if possible to two or three degrees, and not one inch more. Any foot rise in the hundred (100) feet, this gradient being as steep as is reasonably practicable for a main street of a city. It is unfortunate that the hilly nature of the roads in this county appeared to think nothing of gradients, as compared with them, and heaped many roads over the highest portions of the hills, ignoring the "ought-to-have-been" rule that it is no further around a hill than over it.

But a good road must have, in addition to the qualities before named, a permanently good surface, and of no more consequence, if not of more importance, is a good foundation. The efforts at making roads in this country by "macadamizing" with sandstone have been, and must continue to be, most signally failures. The putting on sandstone, or of three inches of broken sandstone, can never make a road, and is only a waste of labor and money. It is not of sufficient depth to secure drainage, nor hard enough to resist the wear and tear of travel. Even in out of the ground the stone has been ground into dust, or sunk into the mud, and the whole process is repeated in next summer, with (I was about to say) no other result than to waste the labor of one season after another, and very desirable result, in regard to which all who have occasion to drive over the roads in the Twentieth ward during August and September last, will bear me willing to will. Until the roads can be made passable and enjoyable, the road-bed covered with this broken sandstone, which very doctor avoids when at all possible, and we have no "summer roads" even.

If the authorities would put on such roads a coat in depth of sandstone, as a foundation and for drainage, and on that place four to six inches of limestone, broken to the "Belgium" size, not to pass through a two inch ring, the improvement would be permanent, and more would be accomplished in one year than as he done in twenty on the plan now so unprofitably followed.

In this connection, I would take occasion to indorse the views expressed in the communication of the 16th inst., upon the selection of appointment of Road Commissioners. They should be persons selected for their knowledge of and skill in road making, and not because they are needy or deserving of political patronage. A business man does not engage his relatives or friend, who is a mechanic or mechanical, to conduct his business, no matter what may be his needs or claims upon him; but the candidate for Road Commissioner may be a farmer, mechanic, lawyer or leader—if he can secure certain influence he is pre-eminently elected.

Can we not have a reform in this matter now? But our main avenues must be such as will be a credit to the city, and such as will continue to be the most rapid improvement of this great valley, which is to be the home of our merchants, mechanics and professional men, who will do their business in the old wards and reside in the new. From the large which it has found in other cities, and in the interest in our own, the only satisfactory and permanent improvement of those avenues will be by laying them with the Nicholson pavement.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

The Cincinnati journals are discussing the subject of a canine rabies. Elsewhere we give an account of the injuries inflicted upon a number of people in that city by a dog supposed to be rabidly mad dog. The popular theory that assigns this fury to summer heat was signally disproved by the fury of a maniac stood, town looking one, that fought like an enraged panther, scattering a crowd, tearing the clothes from people, biting pieces of flesh out of their arms and legs at a single snap, and struggling against a number of persons bent on its destruction. The agonies of suffering through which the rabid animal will be viewed as a greater calamity than a railway or river disaster, unless extreme measures in preventing the fatal effects which commonly attend the infliction of the rabid bite. The calamity will doubtless furnish an argument to the sensible portion of the people of Cincinnati for ridding the city of the hundreds of useless curs which are to be found in the city in large cities. We are disposed to regard the maintenance of dogs in a city as an insupportable nuisance, and one that should be abated. If the crop-headed gentry, who make a living by burning crop-eared dogs, are willing to pay a tax of ten dollars per head on the luxury, the community would be relieved of one of the greatest dangers that can befall a human being. There would be fewer dogs, and more opportunity for the mischief they now occasion.

Mr. Train's Dublin experience is repeated in New York. It is about thus: "The first night he lectured in Dublin five thousand people in costly dress paid to get into the hall. Every succeeding night for thousands of years were added to the number until the hall could not hold out in the cold. G. F. T. was conducted to devote a week to audiences in the Cooper Institute. The first evening only one hundred and fifty persons were able to get in. The second evening the number exceeded. By the close of the week, less than fifty will be able to get in," leaving the middle of the hall at least 1,397,967. The large number of outsiders appear to be ignorant of the fact that G. F. T. demonstrates his financial propositions on a blackboard. His political theories are illustrated with a train of epigrams.

We observe that Mr. Wendell Phillips in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, declares that he has "no sympathy, trust or Mr. Grant's knowledge of the indispensable requisites of a statesman," and opposes the President elect of "childish selfconceit," and decides his demand for economy. Another correspondent of the same paper announces General Grant as favoring the acquittal of Mr. Johnson, and in connection with that subject "glories in generally into General Grant, Mr. Fessenden, Senator Henderson, the Chief Justice and Senator Wilson. We have seen it generally that within a year all this class of utterers will be in full cry against the new administration, and will be more bitter against the predecessor. Far our part we give them as a motive for this change of feeling for their present hearty support.

Reclamation of Desert Lands.

The Sacramento Union of a recent date gives the following interesting facts touching the reclamation of desert lands:

Last March the United States Land Commissioner issued a circular to the land officers and agents of the Government, soliciting information upon the subject of reclamation of what are known as "Desert lands." Since the date of that circular the subject of it has become more important than ever before. The whole region, with rare and insignificant exceptions, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, from 42° to the northern line of the United States, is a "desert land." Yet it has its rivers and its mountains. It is not wholly without timber in the mountainous parts, and it abounds in all sorts of subterranean, having some of the richest silver deposits in the known world. Still it is a desert. The whole scheme of its reclamation, to make it a desert for all agricultural purposes, and it is an agriculture at last that the people will be driven to. It is a desert still. This desert region is so vast that if covers an inland area of the area of the United States, embracing probably 1,000,000 square miles, or 640,000,000 acres! Within the next ten years it will be traversed by railways, and the wealth of many lines of railway, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf States with the Pacific railways, and the mines now lying idle will be opened to mineral development. Already the mines are beginning to feel the stirring of returning life, and in spite of the natural sterility of the soil, population must rapidly follow the construction of roads, mines, machinery, ores, and supplies of food and clothing will become an enormous tax upon the interior producers of the country, and their drawback upon its industries. The man who furnishes the first idea by which these regions can be saved the cost of transportation on their daily food—or, in other words, can make these lands productive—will do a service to his country of the very highest importance. We believe it to be practicable to do this. We believe that the same sort of lands have been made productive in the Western States of the Argentine Confederation, in Chili, and in the Mendoza Rivers. The first experiments at reclamation were discouraging, but perseverance and capital will overcome all. Already there are no more productive lands than the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the cities of San Juan, Cordova, and Mendoza. Among other experiments they found that the free use of water in flooding the soil for a year or two from artificial canals, purged away the alkali and rendered the land fit for cultivation for a land in death as healthy as need be. They also found what has been demonstrated in many parts of California, that all vegetables, fruits and plants will thrive in alkali soil, but that others will not prosper. Of the figs, grapes, alfalfa and pea, and mulberry, are among these hardy plants and trees; the sugar cane will grow among the vines, and there have been grown to perfection all over the States of San Juan and Mendoza, where the alkali is the worst, the finest wines. We think similar experiments, even along the Humboldt, might be tried with success. If there, anywhere else. The compensation of the experimenter would be found in higher prices for his land when it could be brought elsewhere, because to the prime cost in California is added the cost of transportation for hundreds of miles. The desert region of the United States has the advantage of cheap fuel, and we think all the coal in the country will soon be added that of artesian wells.

The Jews and Their Faith.

In contradicting the proposition that a Jew can be made to change his religious faith, the *Jewish Messenger* says: "We should have supposed that the failure which has for centuries attended all plans for converting Jews to Christianity, would have taught the most enthusiastic among its advocates to abandon a scheme which never has, nor can succeed. It is only in times when Israel was followed coldly and cruelly that many have been induced to change their faith. Why, we ask, can they not be permitted to enjoy the even tenor of their ways? They do not seek converts from other fields, why should not the like course be observed towards them? It is not natural to every well thinking mind that no change can take place in the heart of the Israelite, unless he is the basest? His faith is as strong as a rock, he accumulates himself to no sect; he feels a fervent love for his God, and his race. Of this we have the best evidence among recent occurrences in Europe and Asia. Austria, where, from various causes, they were compelled to abandon their faith, yet no intent was the Jewish race more loyal to the throne. Again, the ancient tribes are dawned on the land, hundreds returned to the fields of Israel."

Dr. Newcomb has arrived at Cornell University, with his collection of shells. The collection contains 4,000,000 specimens and about 12,000 species with their varieties. The man who has thus brought together this vast number of nature's curiosities has been engaged in the work of collecting them for the last thirty-five years. He has explored the Pacific coast, the Sandwich Islands, the West Indies, Central America, South America, all the West Indies, except two islands, Europe and most of Asia.

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Spring Water,

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CURES CANCER,

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CURES CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,

And All the Impurities of the Blood.

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

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Pamphlets containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and Clergymen, can be had gratis, by calling at or addressing same to

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Iron in Michigan.

Mr. Lawrason's improvement in blast furnaces is about to be tested by the Pioneer Company, of Negaunee, Michigan. The Negaunee *Mining Journal*, December 26, says, speaking of the Pioneer Furnace: "No. 2 burned out a fortnight ago, for a new hearth of Lawrason's pattern. This hearth which was patented in this country about a year ago, is claimed to be a great improvement over the inconvenient method of working with tuyeres and breastwork. It has been adopted by a great many of the furnaces in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and the Pioneer is the first to adopt it here. Those who have tried the Lawrason improvement assert that the production of iron is increased from 25 to 50 per cent, and the fuel saved in the same ratio. In fact it is affirmed, while the product is improved in quality and quantity, the consumption of fuel is lessened. The success of the Pioneer, the new hearth will, no doubt, be adopted at all the other furnaces in the district.

Of the four Lake Furnace coal companies' furnaces, the Pioneer is the only one in operation since the first of December. The question arises the first of December. The question arises the first of December. The question arises

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Gold Closed at 131.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

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CHICAGO MARKET.

New York Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York Cattle Market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Cincinnati Market.

St. Louis Market.

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Toledo Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Louisville Market.

Memphis Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Baltimore Market.

Buffalo Market.

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For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton and Portsmouth.

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Pennsylvania Military Academy,

AT

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session Reopens Thursday, January 7.

The Buildings are New and Very Complete in all their Appointments. Thorough Instruction in the English Branches. A very thorough course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry and Civil Engineering. Ancient and Modern Languages optional. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained from the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Hon. J. P. Penney, Gen. S. M. Wickersham, Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, C. H. Paulson, John S. Wilbeck, Robert Wilson, Francis Sellers, S. S. Fowler, W. S. Haven, John F. Fears, John F. Singer, A. L. Robinson, H. B. Wilkins, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,

PRESIDENT P. M. A.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATER RENTS

ON NEW BUILDINGS.

All persons who have used Hydrant Water in erecting or repairing buildings during the year 1868, are requested to call at the office of the Water Works, MARKET BUILDING, and settle their accounts.

Contractors who have made arrangements with mechanics to settle for the same, will oblige by sending in statements without delay.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT,

ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for the construction of a Boardwalk on the following named streets, will be received at this office, until MONDAY, January 18, 1869, on the Greensburg Pike, from Forty-fourth street to Wyandotte street, on Wyandotte street to Pearl street, on Pearl street to Main street, on Main street to Elm street. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing Wylie street Extension, and Duncan street, from Crawford street to Kirkpatrick, will be received at this office until MONDAY, January 25, 1869. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Regents of the State Normal Schools of West Virginia,

FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO MARSHALL COLLEGE,

Located in Cabell county, according to Plans and Specifications, until FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

These plans and Specifications will be open for examination at the residence of the subscriber, in Wheeling, until JANUARY 27th; they will then be sent to the College, where they may be examined until FEBRUARY 15th. The successful bidder will be required to give bond, with approved security, in such sum as the Regents may prescribe, for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals will be addressed to

J. T. McCLURE, Sec. Regents,
Wheeling, W. Va.

PROPOSALS, WITH PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR A BRIDGE to be erected across the Allegheny river, from the foot of Forty-third street, (late Ewalt), will be received at the office of SILL, BUTLER & SILL, Real Estate Agents, Fifth street, until the 25th of January, where a plot and written description can be examined and all other information obtained.

By order of the Committee

J. J. SHUTTERLY,

Or J. N. BENNETT, of Graff, Bennett & Co.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Penna., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: 28 barrels of Spirits, containing 537 81-100 gallons. Seized as the property of John Carr.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, January 6, 1869.

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphan's Court in and for said county.

In the matter of the Estate of HENRY REUTER, deceased—No. 5, December Term, 1868. And now, January 2, 1869, on motion of H. P. Mueller, Esq., the Court appoint D. T. WATSON, Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administratrix of said Estate, according to law.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record.
A. HILAND, Clerk.

The Auditor will meet the parties interested in the above appointment, at the AUDITOR'S OFFICE, No. 158 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869,

at 2 o'clock, to attend to the duties of his appointment.

D. T. WATSON,
Attorney at Law. 70 Grant street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JAS. ROBINSON, late of the City of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, D. Robinson. All persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to call at the office of said administrator, corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny, and present the same for examination and payment. 7s

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of said MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to John D. Robinson, sole Executor named in said last will and testament. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to call at the office of said Executor, corner of Federal and Isabella streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny, and present the same for examination and payment. 7s

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE—TAKE NOTICE that MORGAN W. ECKLEY of Elizabeth Borough, Allegheny county, has made a voluntary assignment of his estate to me for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Morgan W. Eckley are requested to make payment to me, and those having claims against him will present the same properly proved. H. P. ABRAHAM,

JOS. W. ECKLEY, Assignees.
Elizabeth Borough, December 21, 1868. 7s

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PITTSBURGH SEVENTH WARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application of above Association for Charter of Incorporation, has been made at No. 140, March Term, 1869, and that same will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed. JACOB B. WALTER,
7t10s Prothonotary.

DRY GOODS.

MERINO SHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

ASSORTED SIZES AND SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. Horne & Co.

NOTIONS,

WOOLEN GOODS,

TRAVELING SHIRTS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

SEAMLESS SKIRTS,

WORSTEDS, CANVASS,

YARN AND FLANNELS,

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

MILLINERY GOODS.

A FULL LINE

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND AT

LOW PRICES.

1868. FALL 1868.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE.

J. W. Barker & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Large Line of DRESS GOODS on hand, which will be cut for Merchants at the Piece or Package Price.

Also, a complete stock of CLOAKS on hand, which will be sold at Wholesale at a liberal discount from Retail Prices. Full line of BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS, PRINTS and DOMESTICS, which will be sold at

EASTERN PRICES.

GRAIN—1,000 BUSHELS RED WHEAT; 1,000 bushels prime Spring Wheat, BAGS. 2,000 "India" Bags, in storage for sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
549 Liberty street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JAMES E. BURNS and M. J. CAUGHEY, under the name and style of BURNS & CAUGHEY, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th day of January, 1869, by the retirement of M. J. Caughey. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged at the old stand, corner of Sixth and Penn streets, where the business will be continued by JAMES E. BURNS & CO.

JAMES E. BURNS,
M. J. CAUGHEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. ADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 363 Liberty street.

JULIUS ADLER.
MAX ROEDELHEIM.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated together for the purpose of carrying on the WHOLESALE LIQUOR TRADE, under the firm name of J. ADLER & CO., at 363 Liberty street.

Thanking our friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have always extended to the old firm, we shall endeavor as before to merit a continuance of the same.

JULIUS ADLER,
L. ROSENBERG,
P. FLEISHER.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1869.

OFFICE OF PITTSB'R BREWERY & MALT HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1868.

THE FIRM OF J. M. CARSON & CO., IS this day dissolved by the withdrawal of WM. STARNS, whose interest has been purchased by Thomas N. Miller. The style of the firm will remain unchanged.

J. M. CARSON.
THOS. N. MILLER.

CHURCHMAN & CO.,

Successors to C. W. Churchman & Son.

AGENTS FOR JOHN MARSH & CO.'S

SODA ASH,

And other CHEMICALS. Also, GEO. DEAKIN'S

SALT.

The subscribers have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st of March A. D., 1836, under the firm name of CHURCHMAN & CO. for a General Commission Business, and the Importation and Dealing in Chemicals and other Merchandize, in the city of Philadelphia.

CHARLES J. CHURCHMAN,
ROLLIN H. MORGAN,
General Partners.
ELIZA CHURCHMAN,
Special Partner.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1868.

BOOKS.

NEW OPTIC BOOKS.

PALACE AND COTTAGE.

DOWN THE RIVER.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY AND FOREVER.

DOTTY DIMPLE, 4 VOLS.

DOTTY DIMPLE AT PLAY.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

101 WOOD STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

T. C. JENKINS,

Wholesale Flour Merchant,

CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.

The Celebrated Patent White River Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.

J. Receive and Control the following Brands: WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY, CROSSETTS, XXXX, REGULATOR, BELLE OF MINNESOTA, FORK'S XXXX.

CHECKERED FRONT,

Nos. 273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Price Currents with Brands and Prices, sent to Dealers.

PAPER.

PAPER, PAPER.

PRINTING,
STRAW,
RAG, GLASS,
CARPET,
HARDWARE,
And MANILLAS,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

82 THIRD AVENUE.

CASH PAID FOR ROPE, RAGS AND OLD PAPERS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

BAGGAGE BARROWS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS COPYING PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

No. 102 Second avenue, near Wood st., Pittsburgh

Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine.
Scales Repaired Promptly.

Banks, Dinmore & Co.

STANDARD

SCALES.

John England & Co.,

AGENTS,

263 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ALL SCALES WARRANTED.

BININGER'S

OLD LONDON DOCK

GIN

Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists in Groceries.

A. BININGER & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS. (Established in 1778.)

No. 15 Beaver street, New York.

For sale by HARRIS & EWING, and

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street, Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

(oldest safe manufacturers)

Principal Warehouses: 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

For sale by S. S. MARVIN & CO.,
91 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COCHINEAL—

450 lbs Honduras for sale by
R. A. FARNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First avenue.

CROCERIES &C.

LITTLE & BAIRD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT THE

Very Lowest Prices,

A Large and Select Assortment of

Fine and Choice Groceries,

To which the attention of the Trade is invited.

CASH BUYERS

Are particularly requested to examine our Stock.

112 and 114 Second ave., Pittsburgh.

NEW GROCERY

AND

TEA STORE.

HAGAN & McCARTY

HAVE OPENED DRAVO'S OLD STAND,

No. 23 Diamond, Pittsburgh,

WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FRUITS, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, &c., &c.

Selected with great care for family use, which they will sell WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Their old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to examine their stock.

N. B.—They will keep on hand a constant supply of Fine White Planters' Table for sale.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

NOS. 221 AND 223 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF IRWIN.

Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,

150 pkgs of NEW MACKEREL, in barrels, halves quarter and kits.
100 chests Choice YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN, and IMPERIAL TEAS.
50 sacks Choice RANGOON RICE.
25 tierces CAROLINA RICE.
75 bbls LONG ISLAND SYRUP.
50 bbls SYRUP, Choice Brands.
100 bbls N. O. MOLASSES.
50 bbls BERMUDA MOLASSES
200 bbls REFINED SUGAR.
75 bbls PORTO RICO, CUBA and DEMARARA SUGARS.
200 bags RIO COFFEE.
50 bags JAVA and LAGUAYRA COFFEES.
100 cases IMPORTED CLARET.
250 cases MORT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.
SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER constantly on hand.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 28, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Exp....	3:03 a m	Chicago Exp....	2:15 a m
Erie & Yge Ex	7:30 a m	Cleveland Ac....	11:25 a m
C. & Whg Mail	6:30 a m	Wheeling Ex....	11:15 a m
Chicago Mail....	6:30 a m	Crestline Mail....	3:30 p m
Chicago Ex....	10:08 a m	Chicago Ex.....	4:30 p m
C. & Whg Exp	2:45 p m	Cleveland Ac....	6:00 p m
Chicago Exp....	2:45 p m	Erie & Yge Ex	6:15 p m
Wilkd'Erie Ex....	4:45 p m	Cl & Whg Ex....	9:15 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brit'n Acc....	8:30 a m	N Brighton Acc	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc...	10:30 a m	N Brighton Acc	9:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc...	11:58 a m	N Castle Acc....	10:35 a m
Rochester Acc....	1:00 p m	Leetsdale Acc....	1:00 p m
Leetsdale Acc....	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc....	1:00 p m
N. Britton Acc....	5:32 p m	N Brighton Acc....	6:45 p m
New Brit'on Ac.	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc....	4:53 p m
Leetsdale Acc....	10:45 p m	Leetsdale Acc....	9:15 p m
Leetsdale, Sunday Church....	1:13 p m	Leetsdale, Sunday Church....	9:58 a m

1:43 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily
11:58 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 22, 1868, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.....	1:20 a m	Day Express.....	3:30 a m
Fast Line.....	2:40 a m	Wall's No. 1....	4:30 a m
Wall's No. 1....	6:20 a m	Mail Train.....	7:30 a m
Brinton Ac.....	7:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:35 p m
Wall's No. 2....	8:50 a m	Wall's No. 2....	1:30 p m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:40 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:35 p m
Johnstown Ac.	10:45 a m	Braddocks No 1	4:30 p m
Baltimore Ex.	1:45 p m	Philadelphia Ex.	4:35 p m
Phila. Exp.....	2:05 p m	Wall's Ac No. 3	5:40 p m
Wall's No. 3....	4:30 p m	Mail Train.....	6:30 p m
Braddocks No 1	5:50 p m	Fast Line.....	7:50 p m
Wall's No. 4....	7:45 p m	Wall's No. 5....	11:00 p m
Way Passenger and Emigrant	10:20 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Sup't., Altoona, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, November 9th, 1868, Two Trains Daily will leave Pittsburgh Station, corner of Eleventh and Pike sts., for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.		ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH.	
Mail.....	7:15 a m	Mail.....	5:40 p m
Express.....	7:10 p m	Express.....	6:30 a m
Brady's B'd Ac.	4:00 p m	Brady's B'd Ac.	11:00 a m
1st Soda Works Accom'n.....	10:50 a m	1st Soda Works Accom.....	8:20 a m
2d Soda Works Accom'n.....	3:00 p m	2d Soda Works Accom.....	3:40 p m

Church Train leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m. Arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers taking Express Train have but one change and arrive with ease and those Regions.

Mail and Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Mixed Way and Accommodation Train stop at all Stations.

THOS. M. KING, Assistant Supt.
W. ATKINSON HOPE, Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, Daily (except Sunday) at

Leave Pittsburgh 12:55 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 7:50 p. m. and 12:30 a. m.

Arrive in New York 6:15 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Leave New York 9:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m., and 8:00 p. m.

Arrive in Pittsburgh 2:40 a. m., 9:40 a. m. and 1:45 p. m.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

At 9:00 m., 5:10 and 8:00 p. m.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 22, 1868, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Acc.		Mail.....	7:00 a m
No. 1.....	6:40 a m	Freep't Ac No 1	7:45 a m
Freeport Ac No 1	8:20 a m	Ships'g Ac. No. 1	11:30 a m
Express.....	10:40 a m	Express.....	2:45 p m
Ships'g Ac. No. 1	1:25 p m	Springdale Acc.	
Freep't Ac No 2	3:00 p m	No. 1.....	3:30 p m
Mail.....	5:35 p m	Freep't Ac No. 2	5:30 p m
Springdale Acc.		Springdale Acc.	
No. 2.....	6:45 p m	No. 2.....	7:10 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leave Allegheny City at 2:00 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Communication Tickets—For sale in packets of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
General Ticket Agent.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, November 29, 1868, Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express.....	3:15 a m	12:15 p m
Fast Line.....	10:15 a m	7:35 p m
Fast Express.....	2:50 p m	12:15 a m
Mixed Way.....	5:45 a m	6:45 p m
Mcdonald Ac No. 1	11:25 a m	8:45 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:35 p m	9:45 a m
McDonald Ac No. 2	5:00 p m	8:15 p m

The 2:35 p. m. Express will leave Daily. The 12:15 p. m. Mail will arrive Daily.

The 10:15 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted, and makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville and points on Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.

S. P. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Steubenville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation.	11:00 a m	3:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown.	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommod'n.	4:30 p m	9:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation.	6:15 p m	7:25 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport.	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton.	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOFT, Supt.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE.....BROOKVILLE, PA.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publisher's Prices.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS.
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

NE PLUS ULTRA

FIRE-PROOF PAINT WORKS.

THOS. HARRIS & CO.,

Corner of Morris street and Allegheny Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of

Patent Fire-Proof Paint,

For Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Bridges and Houses, each

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

...ing to the Chair.

...ing to the Chair.

...ing to the Chair.